



Macclesfield Rural District Council



REPORT

on the

Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District

for the

Year ended 31st December 1957

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :
L. RICH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :
WILLIAM WATSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :
B. J. OVERBURY, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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The Chairman and Members of the
Macclesfield Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District for the year 1957.

The estimated population has increased by 250 and the balance of births over deaths has remained the same.

Again it is worthy of note that no mother died during childbirth and the infant mortality rate is below the national average.

There was a considerable epidemic of measles during the year mainly affecting children in their first year at school. Although with modern treatment it is satisfactory to report no deaths or serious complications, the disease caused considerable dislocation at the Schools. Unfortunately no preventive remedy as yet exists and here without doubt is an important problem for medical science to solve.

There were during the year 50 notified cases of Whooping Cough. Now in the case of this disease there is a well proved prophylactic remedy in Whooping Cough vaccine available to all free of charge from the family doctors or the Welfare Clinics. It is the responsibility and the duty of every parent to avail themselves of this immunisation and to see that their children are properly protected. The day should not be far distant when Whooping Cough will be as rare as Diphtheria.

I would draw attention to that part of the Chief Public Health Officer's report dealing with Refuse Collection. This function is one of the most important Health Operations carried out by the Rural District. Without doubt there has been a steady improvement over the years in the manner this service has operated. But surely the time has now come when the Council should now consider, as the Inspector suggests, increasing the frequency of the service to bring it into line with that given by other Authorities and in keeping with modern circumstances.

It is disturbing also to note that many of the residents of Nether Alderley have not yet connected up to the newly installed public water supply despite repeated warnings on the unsatisfactory nature of the private supply.

It is interesting to note in this report that 130 private dwellings were completed during the year and that 55 improvement grants approved.

The problem of providing suitable accommodation for old people is one that continues to press heavily on all concerned and will no doubt engage the attention of the Council still further during the coming years.

Once again it is with pleasure that I record the assistance I have received from your Clerk, Mr. H. W. Abbott and the members of his staff, from the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Watson and his deputy, Mr. B. J. Overbury and from Mr. Chadwick and his staff, and to thank them for their help and guidance and the contributions they have made to this report.

I beg to remain,
Your obedient Servant,

L. RICH,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Population 20470 (20220)

BIRTHS:

		<u>Total:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>
Live Births	(Legitimate	269 (282)	126 (122)	143 (160)
	(Illegitimate	8 (8)	4 (3)	4 (5)
Still Births	(Legitimate	4 (4)	2 (2)	2 (2)
	(Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Live birth rate per 1000 estimated average population mid 1957				- 14.6 (15.3)
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1000 of the population				- 16.1 (15.7)
Still birth rate per 1000 total (live and still) births				- 14.2 (13.6)
Still birth rate for England and Wales per 1000 total (live and still) births				- 22.4 (23)
Still birth rate per 1000 total population				- .19(.19)
Still birth rate for England and Wales per 1000 total population				- .36(.37)

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

The total number of deaths is shown as follows:-

	<u>Total:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>
Legitimate	5 (6)	4 (3)	1 (3)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births			- 18 (20.6)
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales			- 23 (23.8)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births			- 18.5 (21.3)
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			- 0 (0)

DEATHS:

	<u>Total:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>
Deaths (all ages)	260(270)	124(154)	136(116)
Death rate per 1000 estimated average population			- 11.9 (12.5)
Death rate for England and Wales per 1000 of the population			- 11.5 (11.7)

The following table shows the deaths from all causes within the district during the past year.

Cause:	Total:	Male:	Female:
Tuberculosis respiratory	4	2	2
Tuberculosis other	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough..	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease ..	1	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	7	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	3	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	5	-	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	12	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	37	15	22
Coronary disease, angina	40	25	15
Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	1
Other heart disease	37	11	26
Other circulatory disease	16	8	8
Influenza	4	1	3
Pneumonia	10	6	4
Bronchitis	8	4	4
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	5	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases..	27	11	16
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	7	3	4
Suicide	3	2	1
Homicide and operations of war.... ..	-	-	-
Total	260	124	136

Deaths from Puerperal and Maternal Causes

Puerperal Sepsis 0 (0)
 Other Maternal Causes 0 (0)

Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births ... 0 (0)

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The Health Visitors serving in this area are as follows:-

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Tel.No.</u>
Miss M. Williams	Mill Lane, Snelson, Chelford	Bollington 2376
Miss C. M. Marsh	23, King's Close, Wilmslow	
Miss M. R. Adamson	47, Ovenhouse Lane, Bollington	Bollington 2376
Miss F. E. Kilbourn	Edendale, Buxton Road, Newtown, New Mills, Stockport.	Disley 476

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics continue at a satisfactory level particularly at Poynton where the work is increasing rapidly.

WELFARE CLINICS

Welfare Centre	New Cases			Total Attendances			No. of Clinics held	Cases seen by Doctor	Average per clinic seen by Dr.
	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5			
Poynton	100 (77)	- (-)	- (-)	832 (644)	306 (293)	404 (447)	24 (24)	385 (316)	16 (13.1)
Prestbury	12 (10)	- (-)	- (-)	70 (78)	63 (87)	87 (86)	24 (24)	71 (76)	2.9 (3.1)
Rainow	1 (10)	- (-)	- (-)	68 (72)	55 (67)	136 (126)	24 (24)	80 (69)	3.3 (2.8)
Sutton	26 (18)	- (-)	- (-)	266 (212)	115 (80)	93 (87)	22 (22)	144 (103)	6.5 (4.6)

Mention was made in last year's report that consideration would have to be given to increasing the frequency of the Clinics held at Poynton. This has been done for the time being by introducing a Health Visitor's Session on the morning of the bi-monthly Clinic day.

We are greatly assisted in our work at all our Welfare Clinics by the help given to us by the devoted work of the many Voluntary Helpers. I wish to record my thanks to them all and hope I can rely still further on their valued co-operation.

I am pleased to report that the Midwives Clinic at Poynton is making steady progress and important work is being done in educating the young mother and preparing her for labour and rearing of her child.

Once again it is satisfactory to report on the large number of births that have taken place at home. Without doubt where the medical condition of the mother is satisfactory and the home conditions are suitable this is the better and safer place for the birth to occur.

BIRTHS 1957

Hospital		Home		Private Nursing Home	
live	Still	Live	Still	Live	Still
144 (141)	2 (5)	112 (114)	2 (-)	20 (20)	- (-)

The sale and distribution of Welfare Foods has continued at the various clinics and all demands have been satisfactorily met.

Here too we are much indebted to the work of the Voluntary Helpers who assist in its sale and distribution.

The localities and times of operation of the various clinics in the Rural District are as follows:-

Welfare Centre:

Health Visitor in Charge:

Poynton:	Park Lane, Poynton	Nurse F. E. Kilbourn 1st and 3rd Thursday a.m. & p.m.
Prestbury:	Wellington Road, Bollington Tel: Bollington 2376.	Nurse M. Williams 1st and 3rd Wednesday p.m.
Rainow:	Wellington Road, Bollington Tel: Bollington 2376.	Nurse M. R. Adamson 1st and 3rd Wednesday p.m.
Sutton:	Lane Ends Club, Sutton	Nurse M. R. Adamson 2nd and 4th Wednesday p.m.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Nurses who form part of this service are as follows:-

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Tel.No.</u>
Mrs. K. A. Dawson	Sunshine Cottage, Butley Lane, Adlington.	Prestbury 8360
Mrs. E. Gornall	Nurse's Cottage, Monksheath, Chelford.	Chelford 216
Miss J. Hughes	Church House, Chelford.	Chelford 314
Mrs. Parsons	2, Warren Grove, Gawsorth	Macclesfield 2187
Miss M. M. Brown	1, Robin Crescent, Sutton, Near Macclesfield.	Sutton 363
Miss A. Cheetham	82, Barnaby Road, Poynton.	Poynton 2137
Miss E. A. Crank	7, Bollinside, Prestbury	Prestbury 8464
Miss A. K. Keates	Oakwood, Chapel Lane, Rainow	Bollington 2184

All the Home Nurses in Macclesfield Rural District are Midwives in addition. Their control, appointment and supervision of work done is carried out centrally by the Health Department, Chester. Close co-operation however, exists between the County Council and your Medical Officer who is responsible for the accommodation, equipment, drugs, dressings and transport of the Nurses. There is no doubt that a good deal of influence could be exerted by the Rural District Council if that were ever necessary.

The work of these Nurses helps very considerably to deal with patients in their own homes who otherwise would require admission to hospital. They take their instructions mainly from the family doctors, and it is to their credit that throughout the year under review, no General Practitioner has ever complained about this service, and on many occasions it has been the subject of high praise.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

From the tables given below it will be noted that steady progress is made year after year in vaccinating and immunising the child population. There is no doubt that more could be done but the chief handicap is the absence of a sense of urgency on the part of the young mother.

Diphtheria, for example, no longer strikes a dread chord of fear as it once used to. Smallpox only agitates when the occasional case is introduced accidentally into the country; and it is only the fear of Whooping Cough which now brings the mother to the Doctor or Clinic.

Some progress was made during the year with the Poliomyelitis Vaccination but delay occurred owing to difficulty in obtaining supplies.

STATISTICS

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	11	(24)
School children	...	...	...	...	1	(16)
					<hr/> 12	<hr/> (40)
Re-inforcing injections	.	...	...	...	65	(55)

Whooping Cough Immunisations:

Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	8	(23)
School children	...	...	...	...	1	(8)
					<hr/> 9	<hr/> (31)

Combined Immunisation (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough):

Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	249	(183)
School children	...	...	...	...	19	(16)
					<hr/> 268	<hr/> (199)

Primary Vaccination:

Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	146	(145)
School children	...	...	...	...	5	(1)
Adults	...	...	...	...	14	(3)
					<hr/> 165	<hr/> (149)

Re-Vaccination:

Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	-	(6)
School children	...	...	...	...	1	(2)
Adults	...	...	...	...	38	(35)
					<hr/> 39	<hr/> 43

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, is available for bacteriological analyses of water, milk, food and ice-cream as and when we require them. In addition they deal with material from infectious diseases.

We obtain the maximum co-operation at all times and this excellent service is under the control of Dr. W. T. Parker to whom we are indebted.

AMBULANCE AND SITTING CASE CAR TRANSPORT

The closest co-operation exists between the Macclesfield and Cheadle and Gatley Divisions and ourselves in serving the Rural District with ambulances and sitting-case transport. In a widely scattered area such as ours, it is necessary to work with neighbouring authorities in order to cut down mileage. Although the demand on this service continues to increase, I am pleased to report that very few serious complaints are received.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

As pointed out in previous reports, the provision of a Home Help very often makes it possible for a patient to remain at home instead of being transported to hospital. This service is largely employed in dealing with old people; they, more than anyone, wish to remain at home, and resent very often having to go into hospital or institution. It is anticipated that as the years go on, greater demand will be made on the Home Help Service.

Statistics relating to the Home Help Service provided in the Macclesfield Rural District during 1957 are as follows:-

Home Helps employed during 1957:

Full time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	(-)
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	(11)
Casual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	(2)
								<hr/> 15	<hr/> (13)

Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1957:

Full time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	(-)
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	(7)
Casual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	(1)
								<hr/> 6	<hr/> (8)

Applications received during 1957:

Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(12)
Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(9)
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	(-)
Aged and Infirm	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	(11)
							<hr/> 10	<hr/> (32)

Cases Attended during 1957:

Confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(9)
Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	(10)
Tuberculosis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	(1)
Aged and Infirm	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	(22)
							<hr/> 20	<hr/> (42)

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Apart from the epidemic of Measles mentioned in the introduction to this report the incidence of infectious disease is low except for Whooping Cough. No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred and it is to be hoped that as the public avail themselves of the well proved vaccination this disease will be added to the list of rare conditions.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

DURING THE YEAR 1957

Disease	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 & over	Total Cases Noti- fied	Cases Admit- ted to Hospi- tal	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	1	-	-	1	-	12	4	-
Whooping Cough	5	1	2	6	4	25	4	1	-	1	1	-	50	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	8	2	13	2	10
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Measles	8	14	27	39	38	211	23	3	4	-	3	1	371	3	-

TUBERCULOSIS

There were seven cases of Pulmonary and one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year, and for purposes of comparison the notifications as for sex and age are given from 1948.

NOTIFICATIONS 1948 TO 1957

	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP
<u>Male:</u>																				
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
5-- 15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
25 - 35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
35 - 45	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Female:</u>																				
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
25 - 35	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
35 - 45	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	4	1	11	3	6	2	10	2	12	4	6	1	5	2	7	4	12	1	7	1

DEATHS 1948 TO 1957

	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP
<u>Male:</u>																				
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
45 - 55	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
<u>Female:</u>																				
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total:	4	-	4	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	-

CASES ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1957

	Up to 1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & Over	Total
Male Pulmonary	-	-	1	5	8	5	10	6	3	38
Female Pulmonary	-	-	1	4	11	10	12	1	-	39
Male Non-Pulmonary	-	-	7	5	2	1	1	1	2	19
Female Non-Pulmonary	-	-	4	6	2	-	3	-	3	18

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I am indebted to the Public Health Inspector for the information contained in the following sections of this report.

WATER

The supply of water from the public mains has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality during the year. The installation of the filtration and aeration plant at the Pott Shrigley source works has resulted in satisfactory water being delivered into the mains.

The Stockport Corporation completed the laying of mains in the parish of Nether Alderley which is within their statutory area of supply. Thirty five properties have taken advantage of the facilities of a public mains supply and connected up; forty-nine properties are still taking water from the private supply. It is worthy of comment that whilst the public are not slow to criticise the Local Authority when they are unable to offer an alternative to a private supply which is suspect, if not wholly bad, some show little anxiety to connect to the public mains which the Local Authority have been at pains to make available. One cottage has been connected to the public mains as a result of Statutory action.

The private water supply to the village of Langley has been found to be unsatisfactory in the past due to the unsatisfactory maintenance of the chlorinators. The Council has now agreed to provide a public mains supply in place of the existing supply, which apart from showing evidence of pollution will also be inadequate to provide the quantity of water required, when a public sewer is provided in the village.

Eighty eight samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of the seventy six taken from the private supplies, forty one were satisfactory and thirty five unsatisfactory, and of the twelve taken from the public supplies all were satisfactory. The following mains extensions were carried out during the year:-

Over Alderley	-	420 yards
Bosley	-	330 yards
Kettleshulme	-	230 yards
Siddington	-	500 yards
Pott Shrigley	-	250 yards

In all cases these extensions supplied only one or two properties.

Seventeen existing properties were connected to the Council's mains during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The laying of sewers in connection with the Great Warford Sewage Disposal Scheme was completed and a start was made on the construction of the disposal works. Meanwhile the new I.C.I. Biological Research Laboratories at Alderley Park are occupied, and the drainage has been dealt with temporarily until such time as it can be treated at the Great Warford Sewage Disposal Works.

The Scheme for the provision of sewers and a disposal works for the new development off Brookledge Lane, Adlington, has been submitted to the Ministry. This scheme will deal with the drainage from sixty new houses, eighteen existing houses and two farms, and future development in the area.

The enlargement of settling tanks and the construction of new filters to provide for additional development and modernise the disposal works has been carried out at Gawsforth.

There have been no other works of sewerage or sewage disposal carried out within the year, and those parishes about which comment has been made in past reports, are still without the main drainage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The work of refuse collection has been carried on throughout the year with very few complaints. The frequency of collection has been increased from a three monthly to a monthly basis in the hill parishes but even this is not proving satisfactory. There is no doubt that the Council will have to consider giving a fortnightly service to those parishes and also increased frequency of collection in the more populous parishes from a fortnightly to a weekly service.

Considerable private building has gone on during the year and the type of house in many of the parishes is of high rateable value, and where the service is only on a fortnightly basis it is found that the houses invariably require at least two bins to contain the refuse for the period.

In October the Council agreed to purchase approximately 15 acres of land which had been used for quarrying sand and gravel at Worth Clough, Poynton, part of which had been held by the Council on a five year lease at a rental of £40. 0. 0. per annum. This will secure for the Council adequate tipping space for the parish of Poynton for a period of approximately 15 to 20 years. Accommodation for the disposal of refuse in other parts of the district raises some difficulty, and the small tip within the adjoining Borough of Macclesfield will shortly be full and provisional arrangements have been made to tip in an adjoining quarry. It would be an advantage if similar accommodation to that found in Poynton could be purchased by the Council for areas to the South and West of the district. The Council is still obliged to use one or two small tips which caused some difficulty during the year due to the lack of adequate supervision. The tip at Kettleshulme is a case in point.

The Council has agreed to purchase a tractor and trailer with a bulldozer blade and necessary equipment for levelling tips. This machine will also be used for mowing playing fields in the summer, and it is hoped by using mechanical means of levelling, to dispense with the services of two tip men.

The tractor and trailer will also be used for the objectionable task of emptying privies in Langley. This will now obviate the necessity of tipping privy contents on to the highway and then shovelling them on to the wagon.

The Council still give a weekly service of emptying pail closets at schools where there are no water closets. It is regrettable that the Central Government should have placed a ban on works of improvement to the sanitary accommodation in schools until 1959, for apart from considerations of the public health, regard should be had to the fact that many children are unaware that such primitive methods exist until they start school!

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the principal work which has been undertaken under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Inspections:

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Interviews with Contractors or Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dwelling Houses under Public Health and Housing Acts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Water samples examined	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Verminous and dirty premises/persons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Foul accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Interviews re-applications for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Animals kept in Insanitary Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Refuse Collection	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rats and Mice destruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Milk and Dairies	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Milk Samples analysed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Food Premises re Meat and other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Food preparing premises..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Record of Nuisance Abated and Work Carried Out

The following tables summarise some of the matters dealt with during the year.

Dampness remedied, roofs, gutters, rainwater pipes etc., repaired ...	26
Housing defects repaired... ..	17
Mains water supply provided ...	2
Drains repaired or cleansed ...	24
New sinks provided ...	-
Water closets repaired or renewed ...	3
Pails converted to W.C's... ..	-
Pails renewed ...	4
Privies converted to pails ...	-
Privies converted to water closets ...	-
Accumulations removed ...	6

Housing

Number of Private Houses completed during the year	...	...	...	130
Number of Council Houses completed during the year	...	...	...	-
Number of Council Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1957				-
Number of Council Houses sold during 1957 - Pre-War	...	...	...	-
- Post-War	...	...	...	1
Number of Cottages acquired by the Council ..	...	...	...	-
Number of pre-war houses at 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	227
Number of post-war houses at 31st December, 1957 ..	...	...	...	713
Total number of houses owned by the Council..	...	...	...	940
Number of improvement grants approved	...	...	...	55
Number of improvement grants refused	...	...	...	4

Demolition and Closing Orders

Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under
Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and Section 17 of the Housing

					Act, 1957	...	...	Nil
Unfit houses closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the
Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts .

Number of Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-								
(a)	By owners							15
(b)	By local authority in default of owners							1

Rats and Mice Destruction

The Council are obliged to cause the district to be inspected for infestation of rats and mice, and to carry out the destruction of rats and mice on their own properties. A full-time Operator is employed for this purpose and in addition, he undertakes treatments on private premises for which no charge is made, and on business premises at a charge to the occupier.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

As a result of a complaint from an employer, the house of an employee was found to be heavily infested with fleas. The house was fumigated and advice given as to action by the occupants. The infestation was then cleared up.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Certain of the provisions of this Act were brought into operation on the 31st December, 1956 - perhaps the most important of these dealing with the procedure for the establishment of smoke control areas. No action was taken on them, it being anticipated that initially the urban districts and boroughs will be first in this field and that they will have first claim to the relatively small quantities of solid smokeless fuel which are available nationally.

There are only a few sources of potential industrial smoke emission in the district; but one of them was successfully dealt with during the year. The particular installation was a vertical boiler at a dairy which was found to be badly fired with an unsuitable grade of fuel. Representations were made to the dairy owner who installed an underfeed stoker to the boiler. The emission of smoke has been found to be successfully limited, and the dairy owner has found that it can be operated more economically and reliably than previously.

Rent Act, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

The Rent Act, 1957, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957. The Health Committee appointed a Sub-Committee with delegated powers to deal with applications for Certificates of Disrepair. The involved legislation brought many requests for information as to the rights and duties of landlord and tenant.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	16
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	-
Number of decisions to issue certificates	14
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	12
(b) in respect of all defects	2
Number of undertakings given under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	7
Number of undertakings refused under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
Number of certificates issued	-

There were no applications for the cancellation of Certificates during the period.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk

There are approximately 200 distributors of milk in the area; the majority of these are producer-retailers.

In only one case now is tuberculin tested milk purchased by a farmer and bottled in a separate dairy on the farm where non-designated milk is produced. It was in this case where a licence to bottle tuberculin tested milk was refused until a separate dairy had been provided. When this was done the refusal was cancelled and the licence issued.

Licences issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949-1954 are set out below:

	<u>Dealer's</u> <u>Licence:</u>	<u>Supplementary</u> <u>Licence:</u>
Pasteurised	16	6
Sterilised	20	6
Tuberculin Tested	23	6

Milk Sampling

Designation	Samples submitted to P. H. Laboratory	Methylene Blue Test		Tuberculous Infection	
		Satisfactory	Non-satisfactory	Evidence	No Evidence
Ungraded	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	20	19	1	-	20

Heat Treated Milk

Designation	Samples submitted to P. H. Laboratory	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Non-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Non-Satisfactory
Pasteurised	-	-	-	-	-

Premises

It is regrettable to report that little work has been done on the inspection of food premises, especially under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Opportunity however, was taken when an application was made for registration for the sale of ice cream from a kiosk at a petrol filling station to obtain a wash-basin with hot and cold water in the kiosk. A notice of time and place was served on the applicant when the Council intended to consider the matter. The applicant appeared with his Solicitor and later gave an undertaking to make the premises comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. This was done and registration was granted. It was felt in this case where the kiosk was so far away from the house where washing facilities were available that liability to contamination was increased because oil and petrol were being handled.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

There are two premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream by the cold mix process and fifty-two premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. Twelve premises are registered for the manufacture of sausages etc.

Meat and Other Foods

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district, some of the meat from all the slaughterhouses is sold outside the district, but not a large proportion.

All the meat which is slaughtered is inspected.

It will be noted that of a total of 849 cattle which were killed, only four were cows. This is an indication of the high quality of meat which is produced. The evidence of tuberculosis in cattle, excluding cows, had gone down to 5.4% from 8.4% which was the figure for last year. Details are appended.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	845	4	29	3971	390
Number inspected	845	4	29	3971	390
Corresponding figures 1956	761	46	19	3413	595
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	25	-	1	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.9%	-	6.8%	0.02%	0.2%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	-	1	-	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.4%	-	3.4%	-	4.3%
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Carcase Meat Condemned

						Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	0
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...		1	10
Calves	...	...	...	...	...		1	15
						9	3	25

Meat found to be unsound in slaughterhouses is stained green and collected by a condemned meat contractor who certifies as to its disposal and credits the owner.

All food other than meat condemned in slaughterhouses is disposed of either by burning or burying under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector who certified as to its unfitness.

The following articles of food were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption.

Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	..80 tins containing 90 lbs.
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	1 tin containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	62 tins containing 105lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	17 tins containing 15 lbs.
Tinned Cream	...	...	...	1 tin containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fresh Meat	...	...	...	25 lbs.
Fats	...	...	...	26 lbs.

FACTORIES ACTS

Inspections

Premises:	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories, in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	59	16	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
Totals:	61	16	1	-

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars:	Number of Cases in which defects were	
	Found:	Remedied:
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1
Totals:	1	1







